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13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

14 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

15 EDDIE YAN, an individual;

16 CASE NO.: 2:17-cv-03061-JCM-PAL

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 BAR TWO, LLC dba FAT TUESDAY, a
20 Nevada company; BAR ONE, LLC dba FAT
21 TUESDAY, a Nevada company; BESIDE THE
22 BAR, LLC dba FAT TUESDAY, a Nevada
23 company; HF&M, INC., a Nevada
24 Corporation; DAVID BRIGGS
ENTERPRISES, INC. dba FAT TUESDAY, a
Louisiana corporation; YAKOV JACK
HEFETZ, an individual; MOSHE
ROSENBLUM, an individual; and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive;

25 Defendants.

26 **AMENDED COMPLAINT**

27 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

28 Plaintiff Eddie Yan ("Plaintiff"), by and through his counsel of the law firm of Jones
Lovelock, hereby complains and alleges against defendants and Does 1 through 100, inclusive, as
follows:

29 **THE PARTIES**

30 1. Plaintiff is an individual that resides in Clark County, Nevada.

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1 2. Bar Two, LLC dba Fat Tuesday (“Bar Two”) is a Nevada company that was organized
2 and existed under the law of the State of Nevada and operated in the State of Nevada.

3 3. Bar One, LLC dba Fat Tuesday (“Bar One”) is a Nevada company that was organized
4 and existed under the law of the State of Nevada and operated in the State of Nevada.

5 4. Beside the Bar, LLC dba Fat Tuesday (“Beside the Bar”) is a Nevada company that
6 was organized and existed under the law of the State of Nevada and operates in the State of Nevada.

7 5. HF&M, Inc. dba Fat Tuesday (“HF&M”) is a Nevada corporation that was organized
8 and existed under the law of the State of Nevada and operates in the State of Nevada.

9 6. David Briggs Enterprises, Inc. dba Fat Tuesday (“David Briggs Enterprises”) is a
10 Louisiana corporation that is qualified as a foreign corporation to transact business in the State of
11 Nevada and operates in the State of Nevada.

12 7. Yakov Jack Hefetz (“Hefetz”) is an individual that resides in Clark County, Nevada.

13 8. Moshe Rosenblum (“Rosenblum”) is an individual that resided in Clark County,
14 Nevada.

15 9. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of Does 1 through 100, inclusive,
16 and sues such defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon
17 alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is responsible for and caused the damages
18 herein alleged. When Plaintiff ascertains the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 100, it will
19 amend the Complaint accordingly.

JURISDICTION

20 10. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

21 11. Venue is proper in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada pursuant to 28
22 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

23 12. This action is brought to remedy unlawful employment practices, including
24 harassment and retaliation in violation of Nevada anti-discrimination statutes, Nev. Rev. Stat.
25 (“NRS”) § 613.330 *et. seq.*, and federal anti-discrimination statutes, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
26 of 1964 (“Title VII”), 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et. seq.*, as amended.
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13. As further detailed herein, Defendants knowingly and willingly ignored Hefetz's pattern and practice of sexual harassment and assault of its female employees and customers and purposefully protected Hefetz by demoting and, ultimately, terminating Plaintiff in response to Plaintiff's attempts to stop Hefetz's pervasive harassment of females.

14. Plaintiff has properly exhausted his administrative remedies and is entitled to file this suit.

Fat Tuesday's Business and Corporate Structure

15. Fat Tuesday is a chain of frozen daiquiri bars that operates throughout the country.

9 16. Fat Tuesday is not a franchise and there are no franchise opportunities for the bar
10 known as Fat Tuesday.

11 17. David Briggs Enterprises owns and operates Fat Tuesdays throughout the country,
12 including the bars located in Las Vegas, Nevada.

13 18. At all the relevant time periods set forth herein, Beside the Bar, Bar One, Bar Two,
14 and HF&M (collectively “Business Defendants”) were additional owners and operators of the Fat
15 Tuesday located at the Caesars Palace Forum Shops (“Forum Bar”), the Fat Tuesday located at the
16 LINQ Hotel and Casino (“LINQ Bar”), and the Fat Tuesday located at the Casino Royale (“Casino
17 Royale Bar,” and collectively with Forum Bar and LINQ Bar, the “Defendants’ Bars”).

18 19. Hefetz, Rosenblum (collectively “Individual Defendants”), and Gary Frey (“Frey”)
19 were managers and/or owners of the Business Defendants.

The Business Defendants are a Single, Integrated Employer

21 20. At all relevant times, the Business Defendants constitute a single employer.

22 21. The Business Defendants have a high interdependency of operations; there is
23 commonality of management, directors, and officers; there is a centralized control of labor relations;
24 and there is a consolidation of financial, strategic, legal, and human resources operations.

Plaintiff's Employment at the Forum Bar

26 22. From 2005 until approximately 2010, Rosenblum was active in day-to-day operations
27 of the Forum Bar and acted as a general manager along with Matt Mochida (“Mochida”).

23. From 2005 until 2010, Hefetz would frequent the Forum Bar, but was not active in the day-to-day operations.

24. In 2005, Defendants hired Plaintiff as a bartender and Plaintiff worked at the Forum Bar location.

25. In 2008, Plaintiff was promoted to also act as a supervisor at the Forum Bar.

26. From 2008 to 2010, on multiple occasions, Plaintiff informed Rosenblum and Mochida that Hefetz was acting inappropriately with female employees and customers at the Forum Bar, including, but not limited to: (i) Hefetz making sexually charged remarks, comments, and jokes to employees and customers; (ii) Hefetz touching employees and customers; and (iii) Hefetz staring in a sexually suggestive and offensive manner at employees and customers.

27. From 2008 until 2010, despite Plaintiff's repeated reporting of inappropriate conduct by Hefetz, Defendants took no steps to stop Hefetz's inappropriate interactions with female employees and customers.

Plaintiff's Employment at the LINO Bar

28. In 2010, Defendants opened the LINQ Bar and Plaintiff was promoted to be the Assistant General Manager at that location.

29. Rosenblum continued to manage the day-to-day operations at the Forum Bar while Hefetz managed the day to day operations at the LINQ Bar.

30. In 2010 and 2011, Plaintiff had numerous and extensive conversations with Rosenblum whereby Plaintiff detailed Hefetz's inappropriate actions with female employees and customers at the LINQ Bar, including, but not limited to: (i) Hefetz making sexually charged remarks, comments, and jokes to employees and customers; (ii) Hefetz staring in a sexually suggestive and offensive manner at employees and customers; (iii) Hefetz texting and calling bartenders to join him at his house or pool; (iv) Hefetz requesting that female customers expose themselves for free Mardi Gras beads; and (v) Hefetz touching employees and customers, including purposefully spilling drinks on customers in order to "help" clean the customers.

1 31. Defendants failed to take any effective remedial actions based upon Plaintiff's
2 complaints in 2010 and 2011.

3 32. Hefetz's inappropriate conduct continued and escalated.

4 33. Based upon management's repeated failure to take action to stop Hefetz's conduct, on
5 or about 2012, Plaintiff attempted to document Hefetz's offensive conduct to force Defendants to
6 take remedial action.

7 34. In January of 2012, a male bartender complained to Plaintiff that Hefetz had reached
8 his hand down a female's shirt without her consent and Plaintiff had the bartender prepare a written
9 report detailing the incident.

10 35. No action was taken against Hefetz for reaching down the female's shirt, instead of
11 taking appropriate action against Hefetz, Defendants shortly thereafter fired the male bartender who
12 had reported Hefetz's inappropriate behavior.

13 36. In March of 2012, Plaintiff informed Rosenblum that a female bartender complained
14 to Plaintiff that Hefetz repeatedly made unwanted sexual comments to her throughout her bartending
15 shift, including stating that she looked "delicious."

16 37. In response to the complaint of the female bartender, Rosenblum issued a written
17 directive that Hefetz was to "refrain from engaging in any conversation with female employees, and
18 all customers."

19 38. However, Defendants did nothing to enforce this directive, and to the contrary, Hefetz
20 continued as General Manager and continued his inappropriate conduct with female employees and
21 customers.

22 39. In light of Defendants' failure to protect its female employees from Hefetz, in
23 February of 2013, Plaintiff resigned as Assistant General Manager, but continued as a bartender while
24 looking for new employment.

25 40. Plaintiff unequivocally explained to Rosenblum that Plaintiff's resignation was based
26 upon Hefetz's inappropriate conduct and Defendants' failure to respond to Hefetz's inappropriate
27 behavior.

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1 41. In June of 2013, Rosenblum and Hefetz requested that Plaintiff return to the position
2 of Assistant General Manager and promised that Hefetz would refrain from inappropriate contact
3 with female employees and customers.

4 42. Plaintiff agreed to return to the position of Assistant General Manager based upon
5 Defendants' representations.

6 43. However, less than a month later, a female bartender complained to Plaintiff that
7 Hefetz had groped her during her shift and then contacted her repeatedly via her cell phone and text
8 message begging her to go to his house and pool.

9 44. Plaintiff promptly informed Rosenblum of this incident; however, Defendants failed
10 to take any action to stop Hefetz's sexual harassment of female employees.

11 45. During this same timeframe, another female bartender also complained to Plaintiff
12 that Hefetz contacted her repeatedly via her cell phone and text message begging her to go to his
13 house and pool.

14 46. Plaintiff informed Rosenblum of this incident; however, yet again, Defendants failed
15 to take any action to stop Hefetz's sexual harassment of female employees.

16 47. In August of 2013, two female bartenders complained to Plaintiff that Hefetz was
17 offering them illegal substances and requesting that the bartenders go to his house and pool.

18 48. Plaintiff informed Rosenblum of this incident and a meeting was held among
19 Rosenblum, Hefetz, and Plaintiff.

20 49. Although Defendants had received a background check of one of the complaining
21 bartenders prior to her hire, Defendants immediately fired said bartender based upon an issue with
22 her background check.

23 50. Defendants also attempted to manufacture a reason to fire the other complaining
24 female bartender, rather than addressing Hefetz's pervasive sexual harassment of female employees.

25 51. In light of Defendants' repeated failure to protect its female employees from Hefetz
26 and its penchant for blaming or even firing the victims of Hefetz's sexual harassment, in September
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1 of 2013, Plaintiff advised Defendants of his intent to resign as Assistant General Manager and
2 continue only as a bartender while he sought other employment.

3 52. Plaintiff unequivocally explained to Rosenblum and Hefetz that Plaintiff's intended
4 resignation was based, again, upon Hefetz's repeated inappropriate conduct and Defendants' failure
5 to effectively respond to Hefetz' pervasive inappropriate behavior.

6 53. Plaintiff withdrew his resignation only after Rosenblum provided specific assurances
7 that Hefetz would not serve in a managerial role of the LINQ Bar and would no longer be allowed to
8 even enter the LINQ Bar again.

9 54. However, Defendants never enforced this restriction on Hefetz, and to the contrary,
10 Hefetz continued as General Manager of the LINQ Bar and continued his inappropriate conduct with
11 female employees and customers.

12 55. In January of 2014, a female bartender complained to Plaintiff that Hefetz spanked
13 her on the buttocks.

14 56. Plaintiff informed Rosenblum of this incident and Defendants once again failed to
15 take any action to stop Hefetz's harassment of female employees and customers.

16 57. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Plaintiff had numerous and extensive
17 conversations with Rosenblum whereby Plaintiff detailed Hefetz's inappropriate actions with
18 Plaintiff and other male employees, including, but not limited to: (i) Hefetz getting aggressive,
19 territorial, and jealous anytime male employees interacted with female customers so that male
20 employees were forced to limit interactions with female customers whenever Hefetz was present; (ii)
21 Hefetz making sexually charged remarks, comments, and jokes to male employees about women,
22 including, but not limited to, using vulgar terms to describe his sexual desires with women and using
23 vulgar terms to discuss women's anatomy; (iii) male employees' fears of retaliation for defending
24 female co-workers; (iv) telling male employees he had sexual harassment insurance; (v) Hefetz
25 insulting Plaintiff to other employees during work hours to demoralize, intimidate, and humiliate
26 Plaintiff; (vi) Hefetz calling non-working employees during the middle of the night to insult,

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1 demoralize, and intimidate Plaintiff; (vii) Hefetz destroying and/or ignoring Plaintiff's created work
2 systems; and (viii) Hefetz refusing to allow Plaintiff to take vacation.

3 58. Hefetz treated male employees differently than female employees.

4 59. Defendants' actions interfered with Plaintiff's work performance and created an
5 intimidating, hostile and offensive work environment.

6 60. Defendants failed to take any effective remedial actions based upon Plaintiff's
7 complaints regarding the treatment of himself and other male employees.

8 61. In March of 2014, Plaintiff explained to Rosenblum that Defendants' management
9 had failed to protect their employees, that action needed to be taken, and provided significant
10 documentation supporting the same.

11 62. Less than two weeks later, in retaliation for Plaintiff's complaints to Defendants about
12 Hefetz's inappropriate actions, Defendants stripped Plaintiff of his management position and
13 demoted him to bartender.

14 63. As a result of the demotion, Plaintiff's salary was significantly reduced.

15 64. In September of 2014, the LINQ Bar was closed.

16 65. Employees at the LINQ Bar location that did not complain about Hefetz's
17 inappropriate actions toward female staff and customers were offered continued employment at other
18 of Defendants' Bar locations; however, employees that had complained about Hefetz's inappropriate
19 actions were terminated, including Plaintiff.

20 66. On multiple occasions throughout Plaintiff's employment, Plaintiff informed the
21 visiting Regional Manager from David Briggs Enterprises about Hefetz's conduct and the failure of
22 any remedial actions being taken.

23 67. Despite these repeated complaints to the Regional Manager, David Briggs Enterprises
24 failed to take any remedial action to stop Hefetz's inappropriate conduct.

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FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Hostile Work Environment (Title VII) – Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises)

68. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

69. Plaintiff was forced to work in an offensive and abusive environment.

70. Plaintiff's work environment was laden with intimidation, ridicule, and/or insult.

71. Plaintiff was subject to unwelcome, verbal conduct, including, but not limited to that of a sexual nature, that was sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of his employment.

72. Plaintiff was subject to unwelcome, verbal conduct, including, but not limited to that of a sexual nature, that created a hostile and/or abusive work environment.

73. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises knew or reasonable should have known about the misconduct and failed to take prompt and effective remedial actions.

74. Plaintiff suffered damages based upon the actions and inactions of Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Retaliation (Title VII) – Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises)

75. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

76. Plaintiff opposed unlawful employment acts, including complaining of sexual harassment of employees, and engaged in protected activity.

77. Based upon Plaintiff's engagement in protected activity, Plaintiff experienced adverse employment actions, including being subject to a hostile work environment, a demotion, and termination.

78. Plaintiff suffered damages based his opposition to Defendants' unlawful employment acts.

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THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of NRS 613.330 *et. seq.*) – Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises

79. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

80. Plaintiff opposed unlawful employment acts, including complaining of sexual harassment, and, based upon this opposition, experienced adverse employment action, including a demotion and termination.

81. Plaintiff suffered damages based his opposition to Defendants' unlawful employment acts.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Tortious Discharge in Violation of Nevada Public Policy – Business Defendants and David
Briggs Enterprises)

82. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

83. Plaintiff refused to engage in activity that he, in good faith, reasonably believed to be illegal and, based upon this opposition, experienced adverse employment action, including a demotion and termination.

84. Plaintiff suffered damages based his refusal to engage in activity that he, in good faith, reasonably believed to be illegal.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligent Hiring/Retention/Supervision – Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises)

85. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

86. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises hired Hefetz as General Manager even though Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises knew, or should have known, that Hefetz had dangerous propensities.

87. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises owed a duty of care to Plaintiff.
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88. Plaintiff suffered damages based upon his reporting of Hefetz's dangerous
3 propensities.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Tortious Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing – Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises)

7 89. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs,
8 and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.
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9 90. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises were party to an employment
10 contract with Plaintiff.

11 91. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises owed a duty of good faith to
12 Plaintiff.

13 92. A special element of reliance existed between Plaintiff and Business Defendants and
14 David Briggs Enterprises where Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises had a superior
15 and entrusted position.

16 93. Business Defendants and David Briggs Enterprises breached the duty of good faith
17 by performing in a manner that was unfaithful to the purpose of the contract.

18 94. Plaintiff's justified expectations were denied and Plaintiff suffered damages.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress – All Defendants)

21 95. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs,
22 and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

23 96. Hefetz's conduct was extreme or outrageous with either the intention of, or reckless
24 disregard for, causing emotional distress to Plaintiff.

25 97. Rosenblum's conduct, including his actions with Hefetz, was extreme or outrageous
26 with either the intention of, or reckless disregard for, causing emotional distress to Plaintiff.

98. Plaintiff suffered severe or extreme emotional distress as the actual or proximate result of defendant's conduct.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Concert of Action – Individual Defendants)

99. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, and by reference incorporate the same herein as though set forth in full.

100. Hefetz and Rosenblum acted with another to engage in conduct that posed a substantial risk to others.

101. Plaintiff suffered damages based upon the Individual Defendants committing a tort together.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays for relief against Defendants as follows:

1. A trial by jury on all issues;
2. For an award of actual, compensatory, special, and statutory damages as allowed by law;
3. For an award of punitive damages;
4. For an award of costs and attorneys' fees;
5. Prejudgment interest as allowed by law;
6. For such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DATED this 12th day of January 2018.

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